

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.
All letters to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

Doctor Joseph Borwell
HAS removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. tf May 16th, 1868.

CASH GIVEN FOR HEMP.
By Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1868.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber. tf E. SHARPE.



Fisher & Gallatime, COPPER AND TIN SMITHS.
INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hand, a variety of STILLS of the best quality, and having had in an assortment of COOPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail. Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c.
Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, 11th October, 1868.—tf

The Kentucky Hotel.
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.
Lexington, Jan 1st 1869.

Cutbert Banks.
I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy NEGRO MEN, to work at the Little Sandy Salt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.
The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Oba Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber.

Alfred W. Grayson.
NOTICE.
I wish to sell that eligible situation for a country seat, one and a half miles from Lexington, formerly occupied by Joshua Humphreys, ten, sixty acres of land, on which is a fine Apple and Peach Orchard, eight acres of good Timothy Meadow, a Well of Water equal to any in the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.
Geo. Teggarden.
Note. If file is not made before the 15th March, it will be for RENT. G. T.

NOTICE.
I will give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.
Robert Miller.
Lexington, Jan. 30th, 1869.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice boy named JOHN KINLAN, shoe-maker; he is about nineteen years old, and about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, red hair, and a good countenance, he has holes in his ears, where he has worn rings, he has a scar on his wrist and one on his foot, he works with his left hand & writes with his right; took with him sundry articles of apparel; it is likely he had on when he went away, a brown surtout coat, red waistcoat, black velvet overalls, fur hat and ruffled shirt. It is supposed he will call himself by the name of Buchanan. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me shall receive the above reward.
Hugh Crawford.
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1869.

N.B. He was seen passing through Georgetown, on his way to Cincinnati, on Sunday last.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11, 1868.

RRHD. BARRY, BOOT & SHOE MAKER;
At the sign of the **MAMMOTH SHOE.**
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality.—That he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1868.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norman B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY MARE, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, fine fore arms, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Martin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Nov. 26, 1868.

BOATS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.
Thomas Hart.
Nov. 25, 1868.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice.—He resides in Lexington.—All letters to him must be post paid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1869.

Doctor Joseph Buchanan
PRACTICE PHYSIC in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Shoe Thread, 6 and 700 for which Cash and merchandise will be given at the store of Mr. William Leavy in Lexington. The thread will be taken as it comes from the wheel.
Peter Mason.
Jany, 11th, 1869.

The beautiful and complete native Arabian Horse,
SELM, owned by the subscriber, at my farm, six miles from Lexington. The particulars of this horse and terms of his covering, will be made known in due time; satisfactory certificates and original papers relative to this horse and his colts, can be seen in the possession of the subscriber.
B. GRAVES.
Fayette county, 4th January, 1869.

NOTICE.
To my Friends and the Public in General.
THAT I have removed from Winchester to Shelbyville; and have taken the house on the corner of the lot adjoining the court house grounds, formerly occupied by Mr. D. McClelland; and where I shall endeavour to be provided at all times, for the accommodation of travellers and hope, by assiduity and attention, to render general satisfaction to those who may please to call on me.
Leonard George.
Shelbyville, 8th Feb. 1869.

BLANK BOOKS,
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.
Taken up by Thomas Holeman, living in Mercer county, on the road leading from Macdonalds ferry to Bairdstown, one brown mare, five years old, fifteen hands high, a star in her forehead, some saddle spots, branded with W on the near buttock, appraised to \$61. Also a bright bay mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, blind in the left eye, branded with W on the near buttock, appraised to \$40 before me, this 5th day of December, 1868.
Saml. Maccoun.

LITERARY INDUSTRY.

THE subscriber anxiously solicited in endeavouring to render himself and his institution as extensively useful to the community amongst whom he resides as possible—begs leave to inform the public in general; tho' particularly those who honor him with their patronage; the plan, by which he intends regulating the hours of tuition, in his seminary during the ensuing spring and summer seasons.

It is, from the first of March until the first of April, the business of the day will commence at seven A. M. and continue until half after eight; commence at nine, and continue until twelve; commence again at two P. M. and continue until five. From the first day of April until the last day of May, the business will commence at six A. M. and be regulated agreeably with the above rules, during the residue of the day; when on the first of June, the avocation of the day will commence at five A. M. and accord with the above hours, with an exception of its continuance until six P. M. Agreeably with the above regulations, the patrons of the subscriber will observe, that during the summer months, there will be ten hours and a half devoted to study, and so arranged as to become neither too severe nor irksome to the students; owing to the intervening hours of relaxation.

Impressed with a grateful susceptibility for favors heretofore conferred on him, by a generous and enlightened community—the subscriber begs leave, to tender to them (tho' this medium) his sincere acknowledgments; and flatters himself, that the unremitting and assiduous attention, which he pays to the duties of his avocation, will always insure to him, a continuance of the like patronage; which shall be duly appreciated by
ED. B. HANNEGAN.
Feb'y. 27, 1869.

LEXINGTON ACADEMY
AND
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Academy will open again on Monday March 15th, and that every branch of education hitherto taught, will be carried on with the same anxious care, that she trusts has, by this time, marked her character.—She is much gratified by having it in her power, to render the institution more extensively useful, by the additional talents of Mrs. Mentelle, of whose abilities she avails herself, in teaching the French language and Dancing.
The following young ladies received honorary premiums at the late examination; viz:
Miss Sophia Hunt, for English, Syntax, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural Philosophy.
Miss Sidney Boyd, for Parsing, Astronomical Problems, and Dramatic rehearsal.
Miss Nanette Price, for reading and Arithmetic.
Miss R. Warfield, for composition.
Miss Mary McNair, for spelling.
Miss Eliza January, for reading in the second class.
Miss Stout, for spelling in the second class.
And Miss Robert, in addition to the honorary premium, received an elegant Bible for the extraordinary beauty of her large and small hand writing.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Company (for the election of a President and two Directors) will be held at Mr. Wm Satterthwaite's Tavern, in Lexington, on the second Monday 13th of March next, at twelve o'clock.
Lexington 13th February, 1869.
By order of the President and Directors.
W. Macbean, Secy.

Journeymen Bookbinders.
Who is sober and industrious, and well acquainted with his business, will meet with good wages and constant employ, by applying to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

THE PUBLIC.
ARE cautioned against purchasing from Andrew F. Price, or any other person, pretending to be the agent of the late house of Cockrane and Thursby of Philadelphia, any property of that house, because the subscriber has instituted suit against the said firm to subject the whole of their property in Kentucky to the demand of the subscriber.
John Brown.
Bloomfield, Mason county.
2d March, 1869.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Shoe-maker and Apprentice.
The subscriber has just arrived from England, and is now carrying on his business of Boot & Shoe-making, in Mill street, four doors from Mr. Craig's Store, and opposite Mrs. Barton's. If all mankind were as great enemies to flattery as myself, they would use equally as little of it; therefore I have only informed the public where I am to be found, and where they may be supplied with Boots & shoes as good as can be got in Lexington, and on as reasonable terms.
John Dutton.

TAKE NOTICE.
FOR SALE, or lease for one or more years, on low terms, the plantation on which the subscriber lives, eight miles from Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown; with a good Saw and Grist mill, 60 acres of clear land, 8 of which is meadow. Also is wanted, a person of sobriety, industry, and good character, to manage a place on the shares; a man with a small family will be preferred.
John Calboon.
March 3d, 1869.

TO BE SOLD
To the highest bidder, 12 months credit, by giving bond and good security, on the 10th day of April next if fair, if not the next fair day, 12 or 14 head of horses, consisting of brood mares, colts, and draft horses.—A wagon and gear, with farming utensils, house hold furniture &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, at the plantation of the subscriber, one and a half miles from Lexington.
George Teggarden.
March 3d, 1869. (tds.)

For Sale.

A Valuable tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pricklers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K. tf

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. County sugar at 9d per pound, 1 tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linnen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late stagnation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.
N.B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

TO BE SOLD
AT Edmund Kidd's, on the Hickman road, about 5 miles from Lexington, (Fayette county), on the 23d of this instant, one Negro Woman, and one Horse, the property of Francis Conner dec'd. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, giving bond with approved security.
James Conner, admr.
March 6, 1869.

Twenty Dollars Reward!
STRAYED or stolen, several weeks ago, from the farm of the subscriber, near Lexington, a sorrel filly, three years old this spring. Between the knee and fetlock on the side of one of her fore legs is a scar about an inch in length; in her forehead is a long star or blaze, and on close inspection, white hairs may be perceived intermingled with the sorrel. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver her to me.
Ashland, 6th March, 1869.
Jessamine county, to wit.
Taken up by William Campbell in Jessamine county, near Lewis's mill, a bay horse, about five years old, about 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, both hind feet white, his back much scarified with the saddle, shod all round, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$35. Certified by me this 22d day of November, 1868.
John Hawkins, j. p.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
An act for the relief of Augustin Serry.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to settle the account of Augustin Serry, formerly a boatswain on board the United States brig Sophia; and that they allow him the pay and emoluments of a boatswain, from the 15th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, until the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; and that they pay the balance which may be found due to the said Augustin Serry, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
January 12, 1869.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

An act to revive and continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, intitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers."
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, passed on the 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, intitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, (and which was revived and continued in force, for the time therein mentioned, by an act, intitled "An act to revive and continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, intitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers," passed the nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty), be and the same hereby is revived and continued in force, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten: Provided however, That the additional duty laid by the said section, shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to that day.
J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
January 10, 1869.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act, for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes."
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the payment of all bonds given, subsequent to the date of the act to which this act is a supplement, for duties on coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, cocoa and wine

paying a duty of twenty-three cents per gallon, and which remain unpaid, or for the same articles which may arrive hereafter in any of the ports of the United States, and whilst the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, shall continue in force, may be suspended, subject however in all respects to the conditions and provisions made and provided in the act of the tenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to which this act is a supplement: Provided That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to importations made in vessels dispatched under permissions granted by the president of the United States in pursuance of powers in him vested by the seventh section of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to the act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the amount of any bond given for the payment of duties on the importation of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, cocoa or wine paying a duty of twenty-three cents per gallon, made subsequent to the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, and which bond would by virtue of this act have been entitled to an extension of credit, shall have been previously paid, the money so paid shall by the proper collector be refunded to the person or persons who shall have paid the same, or to his, her, or their agent or agents, on his or their giving a bond with sureties, in the same manner and on the same terms, conditions and restrictions, and on a compliance of the person or persons receiving the indulgence hereby granted, with all the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
January 12, 1869.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

An act authorising the president of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby empowered to procure so many revenue cutters, not exceeding twelve, as may be necessary for the public service, the expense whereof shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
January 6, 1869.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

An act authorising the payment of certain pensions by the Secretary of War at the seat of government.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every pension or arrears of pension that shall be due on the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and nine, or that may therefore become due to any officer or soldier residing in either of the United States, or the territories thereof, in which there hath not been appointed an agent for the payment of pensions, shall be paid at the seat of the government of the United States, by the Secretary for the war department, and the name of the pensioner shall, on his application to the Secretary at War, be transferred from the books of the state in which it was originally registered to a register to be opened for that purpose at the War office of the United States.
J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
January 7, 1869.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Andrew Joseph Villard, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for his extra services and expense in the mode of mounting heavy cannon for batteries, on a new construction for the use and benefit of the United States.
J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
January 4, 1869.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, 8th Jan. 1869.
Mr. DANL. BRADFORD, Lexington—
Inclosed is an address to the people of America. If you think it entitled to a place in your patriotic paper, give it insertion. If you happen to be of a contrary opinion, lay it by to make room for more useful matter. I have sent copies of it to the Aurora and National Intelligencer offices.
Your friend and humble servant,
JOSEPH COPPINGER.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.
St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, 1st Jan. 1869: Friends and Countrymen,
As a writer on politic subjects, so little is my practice, and at best, so slender my pretensions to literary acquirements of every kind, that were I only to consult these qualifications, I should never presume to address you. But borne out by the strong convictions of my own mind, that at this momentous period of our history, it becomes the duty of every man, who feels his country's wrongs, and would wish to assist in redressing them, to call forth all the energies of his mind, and deliver his opinions freely, laying them for adoption, or rejection.

on the altar of his country, wholly regardless of every lesser consideration. Under the strong impulse of these ideas, it will not, I trust, appear strange, nor, I hope, impertinent, to my countrymen, that an obscure individual, from a remote part of our continent, should presume to address them, not in the language of political science, to which he is a stranger, but in the plain language of common sense, to present them opinions that, if acted on, and persevered in, may possibly eventuate in promoting the first and best interests of our common country; objects that surely should be dear to every one of us. The first great feature that strikes us in viewing the picture of our political relations with foreign nations, is the unwarrantable and crying injustice of France and England. It appears as if these oppressors of the universe, who have stained every quarter of it with innocent blood, were now discordantly vying with each other which shall deal out to us the greatest measure of wrong. Our situation is certainly a novel one in the history of nations, and imperiously calls on us, as a people, to bring forth all our energies and all our wisdom to meet the crisis. Let us be cool; let us be just, and let us be united. Thus constituted, the utmost malice of our enemies cannot hurt us. Let the example of the great Jefferson be our polar star. The wisdom and moderation of his measures, the great rule of our conduct; and gratitude for his able and faithful services, the continued act of our lives. On entering into office he found his country poor and oppressed—in retiring he leaves it rich, flourishing and independent. May his days be many and in peace, is the wish of every true American. But to return to our oppressors. As nothing is likely to be expected from their justice, something may possibly be extorted from their fears. They attack us with the weapons of blood and injustice, desirous if possible to make us a party in their singular and all-destroying conflict. Let it be our care to avoid all entangling alliances with either, and meet them with weapons they are little accustomed to wield. I mean, those of justice, prudence and good sense. Let a well organized and active militia, in every part of the union, be our ramparts; Manufactures our artillery; Industry our ammunition: with these weapons, constantly and diligently employed, we shall do more towards bringing the oppressors of Europe and the world to a sense of justice, than if we had fleets and armies unnumbered to law against them. Let us diligently prepare for a defensive war, but still more diligently cultivate the arts of peace. As we are now indignantly driven from all the market of the world, let us more diligently cultivate our own, bearing in mind that the home market in every country is always the first, the greatest, and the best. War being justly considered the greatest of all human calamities, let it be our care not to be the first to inflict it. If we thus act, we may confidently hope to have the God of Armies on our side on the day of battle, and thus shielded, we be unto those who dare to attack us. Here, if it was not thought presuming too much, I would beg leave to recommend to our general government, the immediate establishment of a National Institute, where the youth of America, of all classes, would have an easy facility of getting instructed in all the useful arts, trades, and sciences, necessary to, and connected with, the increasing prosperity and extension of our growing manufactures. Without a general diffusion of knowledge on these important subjects, how is success to be generally looked for, or expected? How many of us, within the range of our own limited observation, have witnessed the failure of individual enterprise, arising from no other cause than a want of skill or information in the undertaker? I will only mention one striking instance which now frequently occurs in this neighborhood. Our lead mines are, perhaps, the richest in the universe, frequently yielding (if my information be correct, and I have no reason to doubt its authenticity) from seventy to eighty per cent. where the simple business of smelting happens to be judiciously conducted; but, painful to reflect, much more frequently not producing more than from fifteen to twenty per cent. owing to the ignorance of workmen, bad construction of furnaces, misapplication of heat, &c. Let no one say that this is but an individual, not a national concern. Confident I am it is not thus our wise and paternal government argues; on the contrary, that whatever wastes, or destroys private or individual capital, is in their estimation a real public loss, which loudly calls for, and I trust soon will have a remedy. Let me here ask, is not intellectual wealth the first and best property a nation can possess? and will it not always deservedly hold the first place in the treasury of public estimation? Money and effective labour, or what may be called palpable wealth, hold but a secondary rank, and is no better than the slave of the former; valuable in the proportion only that its intelligent master makes it so. If any one incline to doubt the truth of these positions, give me leave to ask him, what has enabled our present executive to pay off thirty-five millions and an half of our national debt, and leave a surplus in our treasury of nine millions more, and that in a way so beneficial to our nation, and so honourable to themselves? What has enabled them to extend the limits of our country far beyond what, on their entering into office, could have been looked for or expected? What has enabled them to take off old taxes, and lay on no new ones? What has enabled them to secure to our commercial interest seven eighths of its floating capital, an immense sum, and to our country seventy thousand of its best defenders? Answer—the Embargo. What has laid the embargo? The injustice of other governments, and the wisdom of our own. In a word, what has enabled them to this day, as far as depends on them, to maintain peace and a good understanding with all the discordant nations of Europe? It may be truly and fairly answered, a diligent and constant application of knowledge and wisdom to their councils. For my own part, I know no other agency to which as a people we are so much indebted. Let us then seriously set about erecting a National Institute, on such a scale as will be worthy of our country; by which single edifice, we shall do more towards arming the common enemy, than if at the expense of our best blood and treasure we wrested from them every foot of possession they hold on our continent. And why? Because they will read in this establishment, the progress of our prosperity, and the decline of their own, whilst we on our part shall enjoy the exquisite pleasure of thinking that it will not have cost us the sacrifice of a single life, nor exposed us to the commitment of one single act of injustice. Now, my countrymen, in bidding you farewell, permit me to remind you of one truth; and it cannot be too often repeated. Your destinies are in your own hands—be true to yourselves, and your enemies must, and in the end will respect you—not for what they would wish you to be, but for what they find you are—a determined and united people. So may you long continue, is the wish of

Your Friend,

JOSEPH COPPINGER.

* Let it be remembered, that wisdom includes, and is but another name, for all the moral virtues.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Answer of the House to the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, was taken up; and accepted, without debate—

Yeas 182 } Majority 67.
Nays 114 }

THE ANSWER:—

May it Please your Honor,

The House of Representatives view, with deep and serious regret the very peculiar circumstances under which they have assembled, and with fearful anxiety direct their thoughts to that Being, without whose aid the portentous aspect of our public affairs cannot be changed. In a season of political calamity, when the hand of the General Government presses with the peculiar rigor upon the people of Massachusetts, the known patriotism of her sons, becomes a lure pledge for the display of those virtues which the times require. At such a moment the House of Representatives will investigate with patience and circumspection the causes which have led to the existing and threatened evils, and will endeavour to apply such remedies as the powers confided to that branch of the state legislature will constitutionally warrant.

The afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence which has deprived this commonwealth of its late Commander in Chief, cannot be more sincerely deplored by your Honor than it is sensibly felt by the State. In opposition to the political sentiments of a majority of the Legislature, we are happy to declare that the late Governor Sullivan, in the discharge of his high and important trust, appeared rather desirous to be the Governor of Massachusetts, than the leader of a party, or the vindictive champion of its cause.

We receive with respectful attention the assurance of your Honor's "solicitude, assiduity and best endeavors to promote what shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole;" and pursuing the fair and obvious construction of the national and state constitutions as a rule of action, we apprehend that it is impossible your Honor should furnish any occasion for the exertion of candor or indulgence on our part.

We are unwilling to believe that any division of sentiment can exist among the New-England States or their inhabitants, as to the obvious infringement of rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States;—and still more so that any men can be weak or wicked enough to contrive a disposition to support that Constitution and preserve the union, by a temperate and firm opposition to acts which are repugnant to the first principles and purposes of both, into a wish to secede from the other States. If a secession has been conceived by the States or people referred to in your Honor's communication, it is unknown to the House of Representatives, who absolutely disclaim any participation therein, or having afforded the least color for such a charge. If ever such suspicions existed, they can have arisen only in the minds of those who must be sensible that they had adopted, and were persisting in, measures which had driven the people to desperation by infringing rights which the citizens of Massachusetts conceive to be unalienable, and which they fondly hoped had been inviolably secured to them by the federal compact.

The legislature and people of Massachusetts ever have been and now are firmly and sincerely attached to the union of the States, and there is no sacrifice they have not been, and are not now, willing to submit to, in order to preserve the same, according to its original purpose.—Of this truth your Honor must be convinced.—We do not appeal to the unvarying conduct of our citizens during the glorious administration of Washington and Adams, when the patriotic endeavors of our statesmen, under the most perplexing embarrassments, pursued and secured the interests and honor of the nation:—But we can appeal to the patience with which our fellow citizens have borne the administration of those, whose boast it has been, to prescribe all the measures of their predecessors and most of the men whose talents and virtues had assisted in securing to the United States the blessing of a free government. The people in this section of the country had undoubtedly flattered themselves, that the liberal confidence which they had offered to the profession of their rulers would induce a regard to their interests, and when experience had shown the incompetency of their measures to the honor or safety of this country, they would have had the magnanimity to correct their errors. It ought not to be matter of surprise that men who either on the floor of Congress or elsewhere have adopted measures hostile to the nation, and subversive of its principles, should endeavor to brand with the calumny you mention the efforts of those who sincerely aim at preserving the constitution, by demonstrating the tendency of their acts, and who studiously exert themselves to prevent a dissolution of the federal compact, by flating the dangers of such an event. An event which this house cannot cease to deprecate as the greatest of evils, and to prevent which they will leave no constitutional means untried. But it would be greatly to be deplored, if any thing in your Honor's address could be construed into a sanction, by the chief magistrate

of this commonwealth, of a charge so unfounded, and a slander so unmerited.

It is with much pleasure the house of representatives receive your Honor's declaration, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement, which shall concentrate the general will, and direct its strength for our country's safety. In this declaration, so honourable to yourself, sir, the house of representatives most promptly and cordially concur, and so far as constitutionally they may, sacredly pledge themselves to your honour in defence of all those rights which have been violated abroad or usurped at home.

The House of Representatives agree in sentiment with your Honor, that "it cannot be necessary to review in detail the continued and aggravated insults and injuries which have been heaped upon us by the warring powers of Europe;" yet it may not be improper to remark, that when a government, in the first instance, from an overbearing partiality to one power, an undue prejudice against another, a timid and pusillanimous policy towards all nations, surrenders essential rights without a struggle, the nation over which it falls becomes the victim of aggression from without, and of imposition from within.—The partial development of public documents is but too conclusive on this point.

That the regulation of our commercial intercourse and our national defence, are most wisely confided to the general government, is a truth so plain and palpable, that we should hold it necessary to be repeated here, were it not for the purpose of concurring with your honour in the justice of the sentiment; but the liberty of discussing the measures of our general government with freedom and firmness, tho' with fairness and moderation, is a right the House of Representatives never will relinquish.

We cannot agree with your honour, that in a free country there is any stage at which the constitutionality of an act may no longer be open to discussion and debate; at least it is only upon the high road to despotism that such stages can be found.

At such a point the Government undertaking to extend its powers beyond the limits of the constitution, degenerates into tyranny.—The people, if temperate and firm, will, we confidently rely, eventually triumph over such usurpations.

Were it true, that the measures of Government once passed into an act, the constitutionality of that act is stamped with the seal of infallibility and is no longer a subject for the deliberation or remonstrance of the citizen, to what monstrous lengths might not an arbitrary and tyrannical administration carry its power. It has only to pass thro' rapid readings and mid-night sessions, without allowing time for reflection and debate to the final enacting of a bill, and before the people are even informed of the intentions of their rulers, their chains are riveted and the right of complaint denied them.—Were such a doctrine found, what species of oppression might not be inflicted on the prostrate liberties of our country? If such a doctrine were true, our constitution would be nothing but a name—say, worse, a fatal instrument to sanctify oppression, and legalize the tyranny which inflicts it.

Nothing but madness or imbecility could put at hazard the existence of a "balanced government, capable of operating and providing for the public good," unless the administration of the Government, by its arbitrary impositions had endangered or destroyed the very object for the protection of which it had been instituted.

Should such a case ever occur, on the administration who should usurp powers and violate such sacred obligations, must rest the odium of having hazarded a government "so safe, so reasonable, and so beyond every thing else essential to the liberty and happiness of our fellow citizens."

Altho' the history of the first twelve years of our Federal Government abundantly proves, that no administration, however wise and happy, can be satisfactory to all our citizens, yet have the people, at all times, and under all administrations, an undoubted right to insist that neither the letter nor spirit of the constitution shall be violated. And most certainly the policy and capacity of that administration may be questioned, which in a few years has reduced this great, active and enterprising nation from an unexampled height of commercial prosperity, to comparative poverty and idleness. Assuredly that administration which meets aggression only with retirement and non-intercourse laws, never can acquire the confidence of a commercial people, and never will afford any security against violence, injustice and depredation. To the present administration is the country indebted for a system of measures as novel as it is imbecile, as weak against foreign nations as it is oppressive and ruinous to our own.

The House of Representatives certainly have no disposition to assume the direction of those affairs, the management of which has been so properly confided to the General Government; yet upon this occasion it may not be deemed improper to observe, that, from the scanty information which has been suffered to escape, they cannot discern in the situation of our foreign relations, any difficulties or embarrassments which have not heretofore been successfully encountered by former administrations of our government.—During the

administrations of Washington and Adams, circumstances of much greater political embarrassment were met with a steady eye, and firm and vigorous purpose. Negotiations with both the great contending powers of Europe were commenced, and by a steady adherence to the just rights of our nation, with an active preparation to use force, when negotiation failed, the patriots of that day successfully repelled every unjust pretension, while they preserved the honor, as well as the resource and property of their fellow citizens.—The House of Representatives, therefore, cannot doubt, that the same measures resorted to with the same spirit and good faith, would effect now what they did then, the protection instead of the annihilation of our commerce, the preservation instead of the abandonment of the nation's honor.

It cannot be denied, that jealousy and distrust have arisen among the people of Massachusetts, and much is to be regretted, that they have been so well founded. A system of policy ruinous to their interests, and uncongenial to their enterprising spirit—a system for which the administration has yet, in our opinion, assigned no adequate reason, has borne most heavily and unequally on the northern and commercial states.—For relief from this oppression the people fondly looked to the meeting of Congress;—but alas! how fatally have their hopes been blighted:—their humble prayers have been answered by an act so arbitrary and oppressive, that it violates the first principles of civil liberty, and the fundamental provisions of the constitution. At such a moment, and under such a pressure, when every thing which freemen hold dear, is at stake, it cannot be expected, and it ought not to be wished, that they should suffer in silence. The house of representatives cannot admit, that the laws which operate unequally are unavoidable. The government in their opinion, has no right to sacrifice the interests of one section of the union to the prejudices, partialities, or convenience of another.

We perfectly agree with your honor in the general principle, that in a free government, the majority must determine and decide upon all existing or proposed measures.—But it will be recollected, that the decision of that majority, to be binding, must be constitutional and just. Government is formed for the security of the citizen, and the protection of his rights. Whenever his liberty is infringed, his rights violated or unprotected, if not absolved from his allegiance, he may demand redress, and take all lawful measures to obtain it.

It is impossible for the House of Representatives to follow the very wide and extended range of political remarks through which it has pleased your honor to expatiate.—The limits which time and duty prescribe, necessarily confine our observations to a few of the most prominent features of your Honor's elaborate address. Those individual indiscretions, and that rashness of sentiment and action, which have so justly incurred your honor's censure, as opposing a vital movement of the body politic; appear to indicate with precision that our federal history, in which an infurrection, fomented by those who assumed to themselves exclusively the denomination of republicans, and aided by the machinations of French intrigue, had nearly prostrated the national government. Thanks be to the friends of the constitution, and the beloved Washington at their head, they protected by their valor in the field, what their wisdom in the cabinet had created. We trust, Sir, that there is now no danger of a repetition of those scenes of licentiousness and rebellion. We perfectly accord in sentiment with your honor, "that to suggest such things of New-England is not less a libel on the morals and understanding of its inhabitants, than on their patriotism; their character is not marked with propensities to disorder, outrage and blood." If such characters exist any where in the United States, they are not to be found among the peaceful and industrious citizens of New-England.

The early habits and constant practice of our fathers and ourselves have led us on every great emergency, and on the pressure of political calamities, to resort to town-meetings, wherein the general sense of the people might be collected. This practice, so wholesome and salutary, was one of the most influential means employed in bringing about that glorious revolution which established our independence.—It was against these meetings, therefore, that the strong arm of royal power was elevated, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-four, and they were prohibited under severe penalties. Had the British ministry of that day attended to the voice of the people so expressed, they would have avoided the evils, which they had afterwards so much reason to deplore. The expression of the public sentiment has become necessary to counteract the errors and misrepresentations of those who have falsely inculcated upon the administration of the general government, a belief that the measures they were pursuing were satisfactory to the public, from the suppression of these meetings would liberty have more to apprehend from any other cause whatever. From such a cause should we most dread "the overturning the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valor of our fathers." A privilege so wisely secured by our constitution, we cannot hesitate to declare, the citizens of Massachusetts will never resign.

We are perfectly aware that "misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse," are the rank

weeds of free government and an unreluctant prey. Perhaps no country has afforded more fatal examples of such misrepresentations, than our own. It is by the use of such means that factious and designing men always rise to power. The instructive page of history is crowded with examples. In some countries we have seen political partisans clandestinely supporting these vehicles of slander and calumny; by their agency blackening the reputation of a meritorious and successful rival, for whom in the face of the world they professed the greatest personal consideration and respect. The object once gained, however, it has always been the practice of low ambition to disavow the means by which it mounted.—In our country we congratulate your honor that every citizen has a temple of refuge in the laws; to these and an independent jury he may safely flee for protection from the poisonous breath of political slander and detraction.

In the description which your honor has drawn of the situation of our country previous to the adoption of the federal constitution, we cannot but observe the very strange resemblance which it bears to the picture of the present times.—Our government humbled and inefficient, our union a thread, our commerce unprotected, our revenue nothing, individuals embarrassed, grievances complained of, our rulers censured, town and county resolutions published, combinations formed, non-compliance with the laws announced, property sold for one third its value, the insolvent imprisoned, and the courts of justice stopped; that this description applies to the present state of parts if not the whole of our country, we believe will not be denied. Where comes it that from a state of the most flourishing prosperity a few months should have produced a change so truly astonishing?—It is not to the restless and unsteady habits of a people, till lately contented and happy, that we must look for the causes of these frightful calamities; it is in the pernicious and dreadful consequences of this shallow system of embargo and non-intercourse, that we shall find the fruitful source of our country's ruin. We do most sincerely hope that neither Virginia nor any other state may ever succeed in "dictating measures to Congress and by a convulsed state of things force their adoption." However, such an usurpation might from various causes endure for a time, the returning good sense of the people would eventually restore the equilibrium & effectually prevent those tempestuous scenes which your honor has so eloquently described. "The importance and the interesting and perilous nature of the crisis" have excited the most alarming reflections in our minds, and we doubt not that every member of the Legislature will devote himself to the arduous yet necessary duty of "devoting more reconciling expedient to quiet the agitated minds of our citizens, and relieve them from the weight of these unconstitutional restrictions."

The House of Representatives derive peculiar satisfaction in contemplating the patriotism, order and discipline of our militia, and look with confidence to this establishment for a sure defence of their country and its rights.—Such a bulwark will always render "standing armies in times of peace" unnecessary for protection; and inadequate for usurpation or subjection at any time. So long as the militia system shall be deemed susceptible of improvement, so long will it be the favorite object of Legislative aid, and shall meet the early and persevering attention of the House of representatives.—So far as it lies in our power we will take care that it shall be "capable of moving and being moved without mortifying delays and dangerous collisions." Nothing will more subserve this desirable end than the preservation of that discipline upon which depends the regularity and precision of all military movements. A vigilant regard also to those military judgments, (upon which depend the pride and honor of a soldier) will tend greatly to inspire confidence in our officers, to procure obedience in their men, and restore to the system that harmony which constitutes its perfection.

The House of Representatives have remarked with much anxiety, an evil of growing magnitude in the accumulation of depreciated and counterfeited bank bills.—The alarming height to which this evil has arisen, loudly calls for some remedy; and although "the want of a foreign market for the produce of our farms," and the total suspension of our commerce, afford fewer opportunities for witnessing impositions, yet no doubt the number of persons who resort to dishonest practices, with our paper currency is much increased by the peculiar situation of the country. That ingenuity which is driven from the pursuits of honest industry and labour, frequently seeks a refuge from poverty in the paths of vice.

It always has been the practice of the legislature of Massachusetts, to extend the fostering hand of encouragement to all manufactures undertaken within the commonwealth, with any prospect of success, or public utility. The house of representatives will be happy upon every fair occasion, to continue this very laudable custom, and will seize the earliest moment, which is free from other occupation, to deliberate upon this important subject, and to devise such plans as will best promote the object in view.

Good public roads certainly afford very great facilities to husbandry, commerce and manufactures; and Massachusetts in

this respect, is not behind any portion of the United States. It is matter of much satisfaction to the house of representatives, that these advantages have been obtained by the voluntary exertions and enterprise of our fellow-citizens, without resorting to the general government for any aid from that superfluous wealth with which we are officially informed, the national treasury overflows. In a period of general prosperity, encouragement to the ornamental planting of our public roads, would certainly be entitled to some attention from the legislature; but at this awful crisis, when our very existence as a nation is almost in question, it is respectfully submitted to your honor, whether the occupation of much time on this subject might not be considered by our constituents as trifling with the public expectations.

Kentucky Insurance Office, 1st March, 1809.
A General meeting of the Share-Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at their Office, at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 1st day of April next.

By order of the President and Directors,
John L. Martin, Clk.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Two Subscriptions, one for four years old, the other for three years old, sweepstakes, \$25 for each, to be run at the Lexington course; the first on the 4th May next, and the second on the succeeding day, are lodged at the bar of the Kentucky Hotel, to close on the 10th of April—March 1809.

The beautiful and complete Arabian horse, SELIM.

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.

Feb. 28th, 1809.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which he came possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian can produce, as he was presented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1808.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Virginia.
We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Ephraim Beasley,
William Monday,
David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir-
ginita, November 10, 1808.

I do hereby certify, that I own a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1808.

I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1808.

Benjamin Boughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Tayloe esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered \$300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1809.

James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1809.

John Store.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

John Store.

STRAYED.

FROM Holder's Landing about eight weeks since, TWO BAY MARES, one seven years old, five feet high, two hind feet white, no brand recollected, heavy tail, but minding short, heavy in foal and in very fine order, very likely. The other a small mare, I think white hind feet, her mare lately crop and does not leave very well, slim tail, in low order, four years old, about 14 hands high. The large mare was raised by Mr. Matson, in Bourbon county, near Paris; on the Cleveland road, and expect she has made that way. The small one was raised near Cynthia, I will give Five Dollars to any person who will deliver them to me at the above mentioned place.

S. R. Combs.

Clarke county, Feb.—Taken up by Thomas Bishop, living on Howard's Upper Creek, one Bay mare, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze face, the near hind foot white, has a Bay Colt with her, with a star in the forehead; the mare and colt appraised to 40 dollars.

Joseph Combs, j. p. C.

15th December, 1808.

Clarke county, Feb.—Taken up by John Cooper, living in the Indian Canebreak, on the waters of Howard's Upper Creek, one Bay mare, 3 years old next spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, star and snip, both hind feet white; appraised to 25 dollars.

Joseph Combs, j. p. C.

17th January, 1809.

Jessamine county, Dec. 13th, 1808.
Taken up by Samuel Ollitt, living on the waters of Hickman, one Bay Horse Colt, 2 years old past, 13 hands high, with three white feet, a star and snip, with no brand perceivable; appraised to \$20.

John Metcalf.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of annoy world;
News from all nations lumping at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 14.

MARRIED on Thursday last, Mr. Robert Buster of Montgomery county, to Miss Sally Brown of Clarke.

Communication.

DEPARTED this life on the 2d inst. Mrs. MARY S. CLIFFORD, consort of Mr. JOHN D. CLIFFORD, and daughter of Wm. Morton, Esq. of this place.

In the death of this amiable woman, society has lost the ornament of her sex—her afflicted parents a most dutiful daughter—her disconsolate husband an affectionate wife—and her infant children the tenderest of mothers. Seldom does such an assemblage of personal and mental accomplishments appear in the same person, as was united in Mrs. Clifford. She was dear to all who knew her. Early impressed with a sense of religion, she found it her only support in her last illness—expressing, in affecting terms, her trust in the Divine Saviour. So general a sympathy has rarely been witnessed among us, as has been excited on this melancholy occasion. Never, perhaps, have parents and friends suffered a more afflictive bereavement.

But, silence! our griefs—Father of mercies! "thy will be done."—Transported, we hope, to happier climes, she looks down, with heavenly sensibility, on her weeping friends, and says, "O! may they come up hither"—where weeping is unknown.

The Fayette Circuit Court commenced its session in this town, yesterday. After receiving an appropriate charge from the Hon. Judge Monroe, the Grand Jury made the following presentment:—

Fayette Circuit Court, March Term, 1809.

The Grand Jury for the Circuit aforesaid, avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of the unlawful opposition which they are informed exists in some part of the United States, to some of the laws of the General Government; and to express their entire acquiescence in the principle, that the will of the majority, when fully and fairly expressed by their laws, ought to be held sacred. And they pledge themselves to support the constitution and laws of the United States, as well as those of their own particular State.

HENRY PURVIANCE, Foreman.

A copy—Teste,
Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

Gen. Joseph Wilkinson of Maryland, brother of the commander in chief of the army, is appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory, in the room of Robert Williams, resigned.

The mail due at four o'clock last evening, arrived just as our paper was going to press.—It accounts from Spain continue contradictory. By an arrival at Charleston from Liverpool of the 20th December, accounts were received, that the French had beaten Blake, Castanos and Romana. One of Bonaparte's bulletins says he is within sight of Madrid.

The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette of 21st January says, advices from Madrid had been received to the 12th December, at which time the patriotic cause was going on prosperously—that they had been victorious in several engagements, and at one time took 9,000 prisoners.

The letter from Mr. Tiffin is the only article of importance from Washington.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Edward Tiffin, to a gentleman in this town dated WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1809.

"Last night a bill passed the Senate, 21 to 11, for raising the embargo on the 4th of March, excepting as to France and England, and their dependencies; and providing, that after the 20th day of May all commercial intercourse between the United States and those powers shall cease, while they continue their obnoxious edicts—but that if either power does withdraw them, on the president's proclaiming that event, all our restrictive acts cease as to that power, and if the other continues them if force, letters of marque and reprisal are to issue against it." (Sciota Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

A letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated Havana, Jan. 29, says:—"A Spanish ship arrived here this morning, in a remarkable short passage from Cadix, bringing the pleasing intelligence of the defeat of the French army at Madrid, on the 8th and 9th of Dec. by the combined English and Spanish armies. The French lost 14,000 killed, and 16,000 prisoners—the loss of the combined armies was very considerable."

It is also added, that there was great rejoicing at the Havana, in consequence of this information.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer in one of the divisions of the army of Gen. Baird:—

Villa Franca, Nov. 20.

"I can only tell you that I am quite well, and fare as well as circumstances will permit. I go to Astorga from Oviedo on the Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning last, 23d inst. the army retreated, but advanced again on Friday. A courier going off to Lugo, by which I send this. You must not be alarmed at not hearing from me often, as it is impossible. The French are in great force, near 100,000 men, it is said at Burgos, Valladolid, Villuena, and their cavalry at Rio Seco, and advancing about. The two English armies have not joined, and it is uncertain when they will. On Thursday last, 23d, I concluded we should have retreated much further. As it was, I had to march on a continuance about thirty miles; casks of rum were stove at Astorga, and every one thought the French to be very near; next day we advanced to our positions. Blake's army, (i. e. Romana's) has been entirely defeated and scattered. There were only 3000 men a week ago; though the Spaniards would tell me every where that there were 30 or 40,000. If we cannot form a junction with Sir J. Moore, or he with us, which must be the case, as we cannot leave the road to Corunna open to the French, both armies must retreat *sur leur pays*. This is a wretched country. I am sure that the French would do them good, but as an Englishman I cannot wish them to gain a footing here; though I am afraid they will eventually succeed. It is said that the French have pushed on a column to Oviedo to pass by Lugo, and interrupt our retreat, but that is uncertain. The Spaniards do not act with the spirit they might.

SENATE, U. S. February 14.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouse, resolved, that a committee be appointed to examine and report, whether any, and what further regulations or provisions are necessary to check the allowance or payment of extra vagant claims, or unreasonable accounts, and to prevent an improper expenditure of public money—and that the committee be authorized to call on the several departments for such information and papers, as may be necessary—and to report by bill or otherwise. Ordered, that Messrs. Giles, Hillhouse and Crawford be the committee.

M. Gregg reported a bill authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps. The bill passed to a third reading on the 16th. It authorizes the President to augment the present corps by one major, two captains, two first lieuts. 185 corporals & 594 privates.

The Senate refused the consideration of Mr. Giles's resolution, which is as follows.

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. be repealed on the fourth day of March next, except as to G. Britain and France, and their dependencies—and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with these nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the U. S. the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the words in italic.

On this motion Mr. Bayard spoke at great length, when the question was taken by Yeas & Nays.—Yeas 8—Nays 23.

Mr. Hillhouse moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution.—Lost.

Ordered that Messrs. Giles, Smith of Md. & Crawford, be a committee to bring in a bill.

FEB. 16.

Mr. Giles reported a bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 14.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. W. Allison, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mallers in the chair, on the bill for imposing additional duties on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. S.

[This bill provides, "that an additional duty of 10 per centum on the permanent duties now imposed by law, upon goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. S. from foreign ports or places, shall be laid, levied and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandise, which shall, after the thirty first day of January, 1809, be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place; and a further addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; and the duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations, mode of security, & time of payment, respectively, as are already prescribed by law, in relation to the duties now in force on the importation of articles imported from any foreign port or place. That this act shall continue in force until the first day of April, 1810, and no longer: Provided, that the additional duties laid by this act, shall be collected on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall have been imported previous to the said date.]

Mr. W. Allison, in the absence of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, moved to fill up the blank in the bill with the word seventy-five, stating that the opinions of the members of the committee had varied as to the proportion with which to fill the blank, some being for 100, some for 50; and 75 had been taken as the average.

The motion to fill up the blank with "seventy-five" was negatived 51 to 37; and "fifty" agreed upon, 59 to 30.

The words in italic in the above were struck out on motion of Mr. W. Allison. A motion was made by Mr. Milnor to strike out the first section of the bill, which gave rise to considerable debate; but was withdrawn by Mr. Milnor, who moved that the committee rise, with a view to re-commit the bill. Motion negatived.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the bill by inserting after the words "goods, wares and merchandise" in the beginning of the bill the words "the produce or manufacture of G. Britain and France, and the colonies of either." Mr. W. said it would be perceived that this motion proposed wholly to change the effect of the bill; and as it was late in the day, he moved that the committee rise, to give time for reflection on it.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

The House this day PASSED the bill laying an additional duty (50 per cent. on present duties) on all goods, wares and merchandise imported in the U. S.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Some progress was made in the non-intercourse bill.

The motion for striking out the first section of the bill was negatived, 24 only rising in favor of it.

The 20th day of May was fixed as the day on which the part interdicting the entrance of British and French vessels should take effect.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill (prohibiting the importation of British and French

goods) and insert in lieu of it, a section for imposing a discriminating duty fifty per cent. on all foreign duties, on goods, &c. imported from those countries.

The committee rose without coming to decision on this question.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to interdict commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France. Mr. D. R. Williams' amendment still under consideration.

Mr. Love called for a division of the question. He thought it might be important should the house agree to strike out the first section, to go much farther than the new action proposed.

* After considerable discussion, the question was taken on striking out, and fell 47 yeas to 55 noes.

Mr. J. Montgomery, moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, to prevent French or English subjects from obtaining admission for their vessels and goods into the United States, by becoming citizens or subjects of neutral powers; and thus defeating the spirit of the laws. The amendment was rejected—and the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

NEW STORE.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimere, casimere and swansdowns Marcell's wacoating Rose and point blankets White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels Coating, Bocking baze and kerseys Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord Superb prints and chintzes Fine printed fancy c. mbricks Fine gingham and dimities C. lmancoes and b. mbricks Guitrals, encores, batistas and mamoodies Fine shirting cut on and shirting batistas Irish linen and lawns India checks and calicoes 4 1/4 and 6 1/4 fine cambrick muslin Cravat do. do.

Plain and twill'd coloured cambrick muslin 4 1/4 and 6 1/4 book and leno muslin Fine jaconet and mull mull do. Fine crossbar'd veind do. Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs 5 1/4, 6 1/4, 7 1/4 and 8 1/4 rich damask shawls Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs British do. do. Real and mock Madras handkerchiefs Roman and pocket do. White and coloured cotton shawls and handkerchiefs Ladies' plain and laced cotton hose Men's plain and laced do. Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet, made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York Women and children's leno caps Children's leather hats and bonnets Men's superfine London hats Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fancy do. Men's plain and laced English silk hose Assorted extra long silk gloves Best English extra long and habit do. Black and white veils Plain and plain silk chambrays, new cut patterns

Cotton do. do. Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambrick muslin and jaconet muslin dresses Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. China, Sal's, figured, plain and plaid lutestrim and embossed ribbons Silk and cotton cords and buttons Tapes, bobbins and lute

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks Sewing cotton, thread and twist Table knives and forks. Desert do. Pen, pocket and pruning knives Kitchen and cooks' knives Gentlemen's portable razor cases Razors and scissors An assortment of fashionable buttons Gold breast pins and brooches An assortment of pins and needles Ivory and quill back combs Gilt and mahogany looking glasses Violins and violin strings and bases Painted and common snuff boxes Coffee mills, marbles, &c. Ladies' spangled kid shoes Plain kid and Morocco do. Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and old proof French brandy Jamaica rum and cherry bounce Loaf sugar and coffee Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson green and congo TEAS Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves Mustard, Allom, copperas and brimstone Prime Connecticut cheese Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use Real martinique cordials An assortment of confectionary A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c. Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

November 10th, 1808.—Taken up by David Williams, living in Madison county, on Hay's Fork of Silver Creek, one light coloured Sorrel Mare, with Bald Eagle coloured legs, about 13 hands, 2 inches high, 5 years old next spring, with a largestar or blaze in her face, and has a scar on the top of her shoulders, where she has been cured for the fistula, neither docked nor branded; appraised to \$30

Joseph Barnett j. p. M. C.

Taken up by William Pullen near Delaney's ferry, a gray mare five feet high, no brands, shod all round, 7 years old, appraised to \$50.

James Howard,

October 12, 1808.

NOTICE.—Those who have taken Pews in the Episcopal Church in Lexington, and others who may wish to be accommodated, are requested to attend at the Church on Saturday 1st April, about 12 o'clock, for the purpose of having the Pews appropriated, and for making such other regulations as may be deemed necessary.

HART, BARTON & HART.

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford & Co.

Have lately received from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive collection of the most VALUABLE BOOKS,

in the various departments of literature & science; Also a general assortment of STATIONERY, which will be sold wholesale or retail, at their usual low prices.

They print from the standing types, the new improved edition of Webster's Spelling Book; and have published Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; the second edition of the Kentucky Preceptor, improved and enlarged; Murray's First Book for Children; and have now in the press, and will shortly publish the second edition of Guthrie's Arithmetic, corrected and improved by the author—all of which will be sold lower than books of a similar kind and value, can be imported from Philadelphia.—They also keep on hand, a regular supply of

Printing, Writing & Record Paper,

of every description, which will be sold at the paper mill prices, (excepting imported paper, which will be sold at the most reasonable advance.) Also, Record & Merchants' Account Books, of the best paper and binding, Bank Checks by the quire or bound, Printed Notes bound in books, Deeds of Conveyance, &c. &c. Amongst their collection are the following, to wit:—

Continued.
Adams's Truth &c. of Religion; Apsa's Vindicated; American Dispensatory; Abernethy on Health; Aikin on the Cow Pox; Accum's Chemistry; Akenfield's Works; Armstrong and Green's Poems; Abelard & Heloise; Alexandria Songster; American Mock Bird; Appollo, a collection of English Songs; Alaricus, Knight of Malta; Agnes; Adelaide de Sancerre; Athlin & Dunbayne; Atala, or the Love and Constancy of two Savages, in the Desert; Adulterers; Adventures of Sir Launcelot Graves; Adolphus's History of England; Abercrombie's Compend; Addisonian Miscellany; Arts and Sciences; Acerbi's Travels in Sweden, Finland and Lapland; American Register; Asiatic New Annual Register; Anacharis's Travels; Anecdotes of Frederick the Great; A Tour through Upper and Lower Canada; Adventurer; Adams's Modern Travels; Admonition; Adventures of an American Naval Officer; Aikin's Letters to his Son; Andrew's Logic; Adams's Roman Antiquities; American Practical Navigator; Art of Speaking; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; American Orator; American Preceptor; Aik's Grammar; Arabian Night's Entertainment; American Gazetteer, abridged; American Citizen; Blair's Sermons; Bunyan's Holy War; do. Grace Abounding; Baxter's Call to the Unconverted; Bates's Rural Philosophy; Brown's Catechism; Beauties of Watts; Booth's Reign of Grace; Bell's Surgery; do. abridged by Waters; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; Bell on the Venereal; Boffick on Respiration; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Boyer on Diseases of the Bones; Bracken's Fairytale; Brown's Concordance; Broad Gins; Bailey's Poems; Burn's do. Bloomfield's do. Baltimore Collection of Hymns; Baskett's Commentaries on the New Testament; Battleridge; Beggar Boy; do. Girl; Barrow's Travels in China; do. in Africa; Bertrand's Memoirs of Louis 16th; British Nepos; British Theatre; Blair's Lectures; do. abridged; Baron Munchausen's Famous Travels; Bingley's Animal Biography; Baruel's History of Jacobinism; Biographical Dictionary; Byrge's Travels in the French Republic; Barlow's Political Writings; Brydones Tour thro Sicily and Malta; Burgonne's Travels in Spain; Biographical Extracts; Burke's History of Virginia; Belgian Traveller through Holland, France & Switzerland, in 1804; Beauties of Hervy; Brown's Family Bible, with notes; Brislead's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland; Beaujour's History of the Commerce of Greece; Burton's Lectures on Female Education; Beauties of the Spectator; Beauties of Felham; British Classics; Beaton's Naval and Military Memoirs; British Synonymy; Brown's Essays on the Natural Equality of Man; Buchanan's English Syntax; Book of Knowledge; Brooke's Gazetteer; Beilham's Lectures on Philosophy; Bailey's English Dictionary; Bryan's Astronomy; Betham's Biographical Dictionary of Celebrated Women; Boyer's French Dictionary; Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia; Cole's Discourses on the Sovereignty of God; Common Prayer Book; Campbell's Sacramental Meditations; Cumberland's Calvary, or the Death of Christ; Children's Journal; Clinton's Character of Real Devotion; Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; Chaptal's Chemistry; Caldwell's Medical and Physical Memoirs; Cuvier's Comparative Anatomy; Currie's Medical Reports; Cheyne on the Croup; Chemical Pocket Book; Cornaro on Health; Collet's Synopsis; Caldwell's Physiology; Cruden's Concordance; Cutter, a Poem; Crabbe's Poems; Cowper's Task; Congreve's Poems; Columbian Mufe; Carey's Family Bible; Chogland's Memoirs; Connoisseur; Cecilia; Charlotte Temple; Cattle Rackent, a Hibernian Tale, by M. Edgeworth; Caroline of Litchfield; Clermont; Contrast; Camilla, or a Picture of Youth; Children of the Abbey; Coxe's Switzerland; Chelcherfield's Letters; Calm Observer; Count Dyer's Assistant; Campbell's Survey of the South of Ireland; Coleman's Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Alexander Hamilton; Cateau's View of Sweden; Cyrus's Travels; Condorec on the Mind; Columbus's Discovery of America; Cortes, or the Conquest of Mexico; Chambaud's French Grammar; Clarke's Homer; Do. Salust; Do. Ovid; Do. Nepos; Cann's Bible with notes; Coxe on the Cow Pox; Carr's Northern Summer; Caesar; Cicero; Carr's Stranger in France; Do. in Ireland; Do. in Holland.

To be Continued.

Wanted to Contract
FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS
STONE COALS,
Delivered at this place, apply to
Cuthbert Banks.

Lex. Nov. 28 1808.

FOR SALE—Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND.
Lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cumberland river and Stinking creek, and on the main state road, leading through the Wilderness—There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the bottoms being equal to any in the state; and there is a considerable quantity of level high land of excellent quality. A great bargain may be had by a person who will purchase the whole tract, and a good title made to the same, after running off some inconsiderable proportion which is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of which to contain from three to four hundred acres, and to include the plantation and improvements on the road, which is considered as an excellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for a distillery. A small tract of land in the neighbourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be taken in part payment; and for terms and other particulars, application must be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON.
Knox county, 7th May, 1808.

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the Late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

WILLIAM T. BARRY
December 17th, 1807.

FOR SALE BY
Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Co.
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES'

Genuine Patent and Family Medicines,

Which are celebrated for the Cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lees' Elixir,
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water,
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,
Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster,
Demask Lip Salve,
Restorative Powder,
For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specifics,
A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.—The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets Containing cures of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

TO RENT,

THE STONE HOUSE

ON Main street, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Marshall, and now by Mr. James Robert, two or three doors below the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Possession will be given on the first of March next. For terms apply to

C. Coyle,

Near the premises.

February 12, 1809.

GARRETT AND MILLS

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

FOUND,

CONCEALED in a package, about fourteen days past, a piece of

Muslin Handkerchiefs,

Supposed to be stolen from a store.—Any person describing and claiming, may have it on paying the expense of this advertisement, to

Henry Kelly.

Lexington, 24th Feb. 1809.

The partnership of

STURGIS AND TROTTERS,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

February 20th, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.

HAVE received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following valuable Books, a considerable proportion of which are of late publications.

Rees's Medical Guide, or a complete Practical System of Modern domestic Medicine, for the use of families and young practitioners, or students in medicine and surgery. The British Reviewers consider this work much more estimable than Buchanan's Domestic Medicine & as calculated entirely to supercede it.

An enquiry into the causes and consequences of the orders in council and an examination of the conduct of Great Britain towards the neutral commerce of America; by Alexander Baring Esq. M. P.

In regard to this pamphlet the following quotation from a speech delivered by Lord Grenville in the British Parliament, is worthy of attention; "he had seen three comments upon them (orders in council) one by Dr. Robinson, one by a writer on political economy, and a third which contained more information upon the subject of commerce than any work he had ever seen, by a most respectable merchant, Mr. Baring."

Corinna, or Italy, a celebrated new Novel by the Baroness de Staël Holstein, daughter of the famous Necker; Walker's key to the classical pronunciations of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, &c. The European and Universal Magazines; The Monthly Mirror and Ladies' Museum for 1806; Rolfe's Leo the 10th; Madoc, a celebrated new poem; Original anecdotes of Frederick the Great, by Dieudonne Thiebault; Murray's Materia Medica; Chaptal's Chemistry, improved by Doct. Woodhouse; Underwood on the diseases of children; Townsend's Guide to health; Parkinson's Medical Admonitions; Deaule's Surgery; Bell's do. Lavoirier's Chemistry; Cuvier's Lectures on Anatomy; Denham's Midwifery; Sturte on Animations; Bates's Rural Philosophy; Fessenden's Poems; Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary; Ramsay's Life of Washington; Spalanzani's travels in the two Sicilies and part of the Apennines; Selfridge's Trial, taken in shorthand by T. Lloyd, Esq. reporter of the debates of Congress, and Geo. Caines, Esq. reporter to the state of New-York, and sanctioned by the Court the reporter to the state of Massachusetts; Wittman's Travels through Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt; Radcliff's Tour through Holland and Germany; Young's Travels in France; Moody's sketches of the history of France; Meare's Voyages to China and the N. West Coast of America; St. Pierre's Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon and Cape of Good Hope; Macartney's Embassy to China; Stevens's History of the Wars in France during the Revolution; Dupaty's Travels in Italy; Beaujour's History of the Commerce of Greece; Denon's Egypt; Reynier's do. Wilson's do. Vallant's Travels in Africa; Barrow's do. Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Catteau's History of Sweden; Wood's Switzerland; Briftod's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland; Somerville's Political Transactions; Lady Montague's Works.

In about three weeks they expect to receive from N. York, a much larger collection; a catalogue of them shall succeed this advertisement.

Lexington, July 12th, 1808.

tf

WAS lost on Friday night, the 11th inst. at Mr. John Davis's, one and a half miles from Lexington, on Henry's mill road, a

Blue Surtout Coat,
Single breast, brown stuff pockets; containing

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,
With a spring steel clasp, and sundry papers, which cannot be of use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the above articles to the subscriber, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, shall receive Five Dollars.

H. M'Ilvain.

November 12th, 1808.

tf

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.
JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactory, four miles north of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply beforehand always by him. The quality is warranted equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be branded with the initials of his name, to prevent impositions.

A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. & Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington.

Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail, at my shop.

Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1808.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbeth is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.
Lexington, September 19, 1808.

LOTS FOR SALE,

ON that well known and beautiful spot of ground, the RACE FIELD, in Lexington. Its situation, for health and delight, is not exceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Alleghany mountain. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to become citizens of the Goshen of the western world, will avail themselves of this opportunity. A generous credit will be given, and prices low to the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to

MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington,
Agent for Mary Owen Russell.

February 13th, 1809.

tf

Fayette county St. Jan. 28th, 1809.
Taken up by David M'Murtry, living about three miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road, one Bay Stud Colt, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be one year old last spring, appraised to ten dollars.

G. R. Tompkins.

Clark County to wit.
TAKEN up by Robert Hutcherson living near his station one bay filly, three years old, last spring, about thirteen hands high, with a star, and left hind foot white, no brand preceivable, appraised to fifteen Dollars.

JAMES P. BULLOCK, D. C. C. C.
December 26th 1808.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan.

He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Donl. & Charles Bradford,
Having entered into partnership in Book Binding, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on that business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, April 12

Notice.

AFTER about three years' anxious pursuit and meditation, I have at length made a complete discovery of the Perpetual Motion in Theory, and have reduced it to practice. I will only observe that it moves by its own weight; that is to say, the more you load a waggon, the more the power is encreased so as to move the waggon and its burthen. I expect to write a short treatise on the subject, which will more fully explain this most grand and important discovery. I am anxious that it should be put in practice as soon as possible, so that the public may receive the benefit resulting from this noble principle, so long wished for by them.

Henry Fenk.
October 20th 1808.

Notice

TO Officers of the additional Regiments residing within the states of Kentucky and Ohio,

THAT I am authorized by the paymaster of the United States to advance to each commissioned officer residing as aforesaid two months' pay and subsistence, to be computed from the dates of their respective acceptances.

The second payments will be made to the 31st inst. and will include as well the pay of officers as recruits; that is to say—the officers from the time to which the aforesaid two months' advance shall have extended, and the recruits from the dates of enlistments.

Those second payments are to be founded on duplicate muster-rolls to be exhibited by each captain; and the first payments by duplicate receipts by the respective officers to me at this place.

JAMES TAYLOR.
New Port, K. 15th August, 1808.

THE Editors of News-Papers in the states of Kentucky and Ohio will please to give the foregoing a few insertions in their respective papers.

J. T.

STRAYED or stolen on the 4th of July last, from Andrew Harbison's, nine miles from Danville, upon the road leading to Bairdstown, a BROWN MARE, six or seven years old, near fourteen hands three inches high, has a long tail, a small white spot on her right buttock, and branded Br. on her near shoulder.

She was taken from a boy about two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the 31st of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver both or either of them to me in Bairdstown, Dennis Brashear in Danville or T. & R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where one or both are to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from

Walter Brashear.
Bairdstown, August, 1808.

FLOUR, PORK, AND WHISKEY.
I WISH to contract for a quantity of the above mentioned articles, to be delivered at Natchez, Fort Adams, &c. as early as practicable.

James Morrison.
Lexington, October 10th, 1808.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED away from Georgetown, on the first inst. one

IRON GRAY HORSE,
six or seven years old, very much crested, fallen, white skin around the eyes and nose, and under the tail, the mark of a rope around the pattern joint. Also, one

BROWN HORSE,
seven or eight years old, branded E. C. on his tail, and dist face. Any person delivering said horses to me, or giving Mr. Bradford notice where they are, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN STEVENSON.
Georgetown, Sept. 12, 1808.

WAGGONS WANTED.
I WILL give a generous price to Waggoners who will haul salt for me from the Little Sandy Salt Works. For further information apply to Jeremiah Neave in Lexington.

ALFRED Wm. GRAYSON.
November 8, 1808.

Mr. PIES, respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will commence a School for Music and Dancing, should sufficient encouragement offer. From experiencing that applause his system of tuition has universally received wherever he has hitherto taught, he flatters himself to be able to render the improvement of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instruments on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and Guitar. Apply for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove from this state as soon as he can settle his business, offers to the public all his property both real and personal, at private or public sale; what is not sold at private sale before the third Monday in March next, will be exposed to public sale, if he dies, if not the next fair day and continue until all is sold. The real property is one thousand acres of land in the state of Tennessee on Cumberland river, about 40 miles above Nashville. Also a tract of 800 acres in Washington county in this state. Both these tracts I believe to be valuable. A House and 2 Lots in the town of Frankfort: this is so well known as to need no description. The personal property is house-hold and kitchen furniture of every description and some cattle and hogs. For the real property, healthy young negroes, some country produce and a few storegoods would be taken in part payment. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known and due attendance given on the premises.

THOS. LOVE.
Frankfort, Jan. 25, 1809.

P. S. Persons to whom I am justly indebted, will please to call before the day of sale and see if I have any property that will suit them.

T. L.

Three Thousand Dollars for Ten!!

LOTTERY for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the town of Lexington to improve Main-street, between Wilson's tavern and Magowan's bridge.

SCHEME.

1 Prize, (a capital Brick House) on Main-street } \$ 3,000
1 Ditto (in cash) } 500
1 Ditto (ditto) } 250
1 Ditto (ditto) } 100
1 Ditto (ditto) } 50
100 Ditto (ditto) } \$ 25 each, 100
100 Ditto (ditto) } \$ 10 each, 1,000

109 Prizes, all floating, amounting to \$ 5,000
391 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 10\$ each amounting to \$ 5,000

The prizes will be subject to a deduction of ten per cent. only, which together with six per cent given by the proprietor, on the amount of the house, will produce six hundred and eighty dollars, to be paid to the Trustees of the town for the above mentioned purpose.

The capital prize, value Three Thousand Dollars, is a good, substantial, well built, Brick House, pleasantly situated on Main-street, between the Rev. Adam Rankin's and Mr. Madox Fisher's, consisting of a kitchen and cellar in the basement story, two good parlours with passage and stair-case in the principal story, with two chambers and a handsome drawing room above, and will be completely finished by the first of November, in a neat manner, both inside and outside, and will have handsome Venetian shutters to all the front windows. The out buildings will consist of a good brick spring-house and smoke-house, a well and pump, with other necessary conveniences. The footway in front, and the back yard in part, will be paved with brick. The lot and garden is under good post and rail fence, and may be viewed any time previous to the drawing. Immediate possession will be given to the proprietor of the fortunate ticket which may draw this prize, together with a good title, by deed, with general warranty.

The other prizes, will be paid in cash, forty days after the drawing is finished.

Any person taking two tickets will be entitled to twenty days—three tickets, forty days—four tickets, sixty days—five tickets, ninety days—and six tickets, one hundred and twenty days credit, to be computed from the time the drawing is finished, on giving their negotiable notes, with an approved endorser.

The lottery will be drawn in two days, (both in one week) viz. two hundred and fifty tickets each day, under the directions of the managers, and the trustees of the town, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which notice will be given in the Lexington papers.

Tickets to be had of the managers, and at the Kentucky Gazette and Reporter offices.

Jno. Wigglesworth,
Jno. Wyatt,
Benj. Parish,
David Sutton,
Lexington, September 1, 1808.

Mgr's.

Lexington, August 21, 1808.

We the subscribers, have been called on by the proprietor of the above named house and improvements, to value the same—and we believe it will cost him the sum of three thousand dollars at least, to complete it in the above described manner.

David Sutton,
Maddox Fisher,
William Hanson.

NOTICE—The citizens of Lexington, and all others that may feel themselves interested in the above mentioned Lottery, are requested to come forward and view the buildings and premises described in the above mentioned scheme, as they are nearly completed and will be finished in a few weeks. Those who wish to purchase tickets will please apply soon, as there are a few on hand unsold—and so soon as they are disposed of, the Lottery will be drawn.

STRAYED
ON the 24th of December, from the subscriber, living on Sinking creek, Jessamine county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, six years old, next spring, a natural trotter, a small star in his forehead, shaped thus — some white hairs round one and perhaps both of his hind feet, branded thus L T, his tail but thinly haired in consequence of late nicking. Whosoever will deliver said horse to me shall be well rewarded.

Nelson Turner.

I want to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employment at my mill on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Feb. 16, 1809.

Jeremiah Rogers.

POSTLETHWAIT'S TAVERN,
LEXINGTON, (Ky.)
ON Main-street, corner of Limestone Street, lately occupied by Mr. Joshua Wilson. J. Postlethwait has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

From New-Orleans.
HAVANNA BROWN SUGAR.
Do. lump do.
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,
COFFEE, and
RICE.

For Sale by
JAMES WIER.

November 7, 1808.

Jessamine circuit court, ect.

Joseph Dougherty, complainant,
against
John Thomas, Unity, Polly, James, Hugh, Hannah and William Carland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Carland, deceased, and Gabriel Madison's heirs, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants John Thomas, Unity, Polly, James, Hugh, Hannah and William Carland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Carland, deceased, not having entered their appearance, herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news-paper according to law.

A copy to be,
Saml. H. Woodson, Clk.

October term, 1808.

John Thomas, Unity, Polly, James, Hugh, Hannah and William Carland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Carland, deceased, not having entered their appearance, herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news-paper according to law.

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A copy to be,
Saml. H. Woodson, Clk.

Five Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending a Negro Woman named Mary, who ran away from the subscriber on Christmas day last. Had on when she went away a striped lincey dress, blue before, and other clothing not recollected. She is about five feet five or six inches high, has a welt on her breast occasioned by a burn. It is supposed she is between this place and Frankfort, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Mr. Ashby's, Mrs. Lee's, Judge Wallace's, Mr. Hamilton's or Dailey's tavern.

C. Coyle.

January 30, 1809.

MY DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

In this critical moment while the European powers are threatening our beloved country with immediate destruction, and pull down the well known standard of liberty that was planted by the valiant and warlike heroes of '76, who risked their lives and fortunes to establish our independence for the good and welfare of the rising generation. In our present and dangerous situation, it has so alarmed my feelings, as to induce me to take an active part against all invaders, as far as my weak abilities will admit of, your humble subscriber offers his services to the youth, as a teacher of the military evolutions, in the town of Lexington and its vicinity. Gentlemen who feel desirous of promoting the institution, by enrolling their sons from the age of 12 to 16 years, to be taught the manual exercise, with all the different modes of marching, wheeling, forming and firing, agreeable to the plan laid down Baron Steuben. Your humble subscriber proposes teaching the different evolutions, for the sum of One Dollar per Quarter, for each Scholar; they are to be equipped in uniform, to consist of a round-about coat, with red cuffs and cape, with vells and pantaloons, all made of cotton or linen of our own manufacturing, dyed a blue colour, with round hats and black cockades and feathers, ruffled shirts with black stocks or handkerchiefs, with light arms and accoutrements. If your humble subscriber meets with the approbation of a generous public, to be honoured with a sufficient number to compose a full company, they may be formed agreeable to the following plan.

Officers to be chosen by a ballot of two thirds of the company, that is one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Drummer and Fifer, one hundred rank and file; non-commissioned officers to be appointed agreeable to merit. The Company to parade every other Saturday if fair, for a Drill, and oftener if subscribers shall deem it necessary, to commence the first Saturday in May. All those young, gallant and warlike heroes, who are willing to be voluntarily enrolled under my command, will come forward with a ticket from their parents, guardians or masters, and give in their names, and be ready to meet on the day appointed for mustering, at twelve o'clock precisely on the public square, thence to march to the most convenient place for manoeuvring, and there to be embodied under the title of the Lexington Rangers, where good order and decorum will be expected; Liberty and Equality is the prevailing motto, and disorderly persons will be liable to expulsion.

JOHN R. SHAW,
Drill Master.

Lexington, Feb. 6th, 1809.

The Ferry Boat
At the mouth of Jack's creek, is in complete order for taking Carriages and Wagons across the river, the nearest and best road from Lexington to Richmond, the river, hills, and banks are much easier and in better order for Carriages to pass that way than any other on the Kentucky river, where I have for sale on the river bank, 300 barrels of CORN ten thousand gallons of Whiskey, Brandy, Cider and